

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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號七十月五年三統宣

TUESDAY, JUNE 13 1911

二拜禮

號三十月六年英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

WRESTLING.

CARLSON v. BELROSE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, June 13, 9.5 a.m.

Carlson, who on the 22nd inst., meets Roy Koiny for the heavy-weight boxing championship of the Orient, met Infantryman Belrose at Hoilo and twice throw him in twenty-four minutes.

Carlson leaves for Hongkong on Friday.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

GLASGOW SEAMEN TENDER NOTICE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 12, 9 p.m.

The Glasgow seamen have tendered a week's notice.

ONLY A MATTER OF A FEW HOURS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.

A message from Liverpool states the international shipping strike is only a matter of a few hours.—Renter.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER INJURED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 12, 9 p.m.

The Duke of Westminster has sustained a broken collar bone whilst playing polo.

PROUDLOCK MURDER CASE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, June 12, 2.35 p.m.

Further evidence was given in the Proudlock murder case before Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, at the Singapore assizes.

A ricksha coolie testified to hearing three shots and to seeing accused (Mrs. Proudlock) running behind deceased.

[Witness went up to accused and asked "What's this?"

Mrs. Proudlock made no reply. After leaving witness heard three more shots.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

BILLIARDS.

GRAY v. INMAN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 12, 9 p.m.

The latest scores in the Gray-Inman match are:—

Gray 8,000
Inman 4,000

STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, June 12, 2.35 p.m.

The Labuan steamer Kurang was burned and sank in the harbour on Saturday. She was carrying benzine for Bangkok. The total constructional losses insured.

PIRATICAL ATTACKS.

A British Warning.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 12.

Recently, repeated attacks have been made by pirates on foreign steamers trading up the West River, and similar outrages have been committed further up Wuchow. It is now reported that the British Consul has lodged a complaint with the Canton Viceroy respecting the occurrence and warns His Excellency that, unless something is done by the Naval authorities to free the waterways from these pests, British gunboats will be despatched up the West River on patrolling duty to protect steamers flying the British flag. His Excellency has promptly referred the matter to the Governor of Kwong Si, and requested him to reorganize the patrolling service in the waters of Kwong Si. His Excellency Admiral Li Chun contemplates a personal cruise to these waters at no distant date, with the object of ridding the waterways of these human vultures.

THE LATE TARTAR GENERAL.

Pending Interment of Corpse.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 12.

On Saturday last, the coffin containing the remains of the late Tartar General was carried out to the Tai Nam Moon (The Great Southern Gate) and was followed by the soldiers of the Bannermen, the bodyguards of H.E. the Viceroy, and the local police. The coffin will be taken on board the China Navigation Company's steamer "Kweichow," which is expected to reach Canton from Hongkong to-morrow morning, bound for Tientsin. The son and other members of the late Tartar General's family will accompany deceased's remains by this steamer as far as Peking via Tientsin. As the "Kweichow" has not arrived, the coffin is still lying on board a flower-boat, pending transportation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MOORISH PROTEST AGAINST SPANISH OCCUPATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 12, 2.5 p.m.

A Madrid message states that the Moorish Government have protested against the occupation of Alcazar.

"INFLEXIBLE" RE-FLOATED.

REPAIRS IN RECORD TIME.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.

The armoured cruiser, Inflexible, which recently came into collision with the battleship Belerophon, has been refloated after quick repairs.

The collision occurred on the 29th May when she was returning from manoeuvres outside Portland.

A seven foot hole was torn in the Inflexible.

Repairs have been in progress night and day and they have been completed in record time.

SPANISH OCCUPATION CAUSES FERMENT.

FEELING IN FRANCE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.

The Spanish occupation of Larache and Alcazar has created ferment in France and is denounced as upsetting every agreement and paving the way to partition in Morocco.

TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

FOREIGN CRITICISM PRODUCES STRONG IMPRESSION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 12, 2.5 p.m.

A message from Constantinople states that foreign criticism of the Government policy in Albania, though at the outset resented as foreign intervention, has produced a strong impression.

Turkish newspapers are now moderating their language and favour consideration of any reasonable demands made by the Albanians.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

SEVERE FLOOD.

PROPERTIES WASHED AWAY.

[("SHAN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 12.

The Governor of Shan-tung has reported to Peking stating that a severe flood is raging in Kichow and a number of houses and paddy fields have been washed away. The Governor reported that he has already put aside funds to relieve the sufferers and has despatched troops to assist in the matter of reorganization.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

CABINET PUZZLED.

[("SHAN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 12.

On receipt of the telegram from the Governor of Hunan to the effect that the people are in open agitation against the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways and trouble may be anticipated, the new Cabinet is at a loss what to do.

THE SUMMER PALACE.

\$5,000,000 EXPENSES.

[("SHAN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 12.

The Empress Dowager of China has instructed the Board of Finance to put aside \$5,000,000 towards the upkeep of her residence in the Summer Palace. The Board of Finance is at a loss what to do owing to the strain of the financial situation.

PIEN MA DISPUTE SETTLED.

MONGOLIA PROTECTED.

[("SHAN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 12.

The Cabinet Ministers have requested the Prince Regent to instruct Viceroy Li of Yunnan to the effect that the amicable settlement of the Pien-ma dispute means the protection of Mongolia.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN ILI.

TOWN TO BE EVACUATED.

[("SHAN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 12.

The Russian Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that the Russian troops stationed at Ili will shortly evacuate.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

[("SHAN PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, June 12.

Post offices for transacting postal matters have been established in Lan-chow, Chuan-chow and Kun-chow in Kansu province.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 12.

H.E. the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Tsoai for the Promotion of Industries to send for the Committee of the Nine Charitable Institutions, those of the Seventy-two Guilds, and the President and Vice-President of the Canton-Hankow Railway to hold a meeting to consider the suggestions of the Board of Communications for the repayment of the capital to the shareholders, and to hold another public meeting to consider suggestions favourable to all parties.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following details arrived in the Command per R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" on 11th instant:—No. 4 Coy. H.K.S.B. R.G.A.—Captain R. H. M. Watson, Lieut. H. R. Thomas, 1 Native, 1 British N.C.O. and wife, 74 Native N.C.O.s and men, and 6 followers. 126th Baluchistan Infantry.—Captain C. P. Woodhouse, Captain C. R. Fitz Gerald, Lieut. A. G. White, 1 Native Officer, 100 N.C.O.s and men, and 8 followers. Leave of absence to the United Kingdom, on urgent private affairs, has been granted to Captain W. M. Stewart, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., from 2nd July to 1st September, 1911.

R.G.A.—Lieut. J. Way and wife proceeded to India, per R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" on 11th inst., on posting to 91 Coy. R.G.A. A.O.C.—1 N.C.O. proceeded to Tientsin, per R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" on 11th inst., on temporary duty. Practice for massed bands, drums and pipes, will take place at Murray Barracks at 9.15 a.m. on 15th, 17th and 19th inst. The 8.30 a.m. routine launch from Kowloon Police Pier to be used.

Meeting Suppressed.

The meeting of shareholders of the Canton-Hankow railway in connection with the appointment of shareholders to the influential Committee, as already reported in our columns, was suppressed by H.E. the Viceroy. Yesterday, the day fixed for the holding of the meeting, passed off quietly. The Company's office was closed and the doors were guarded by armed police and soldiers of the garrison.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Changes in Mexican Government.

Mexico City, June 5.

The provisional government of Mexico is confronted with the necessity of maintaining a fiscal agent at London, to carry on the financial work directed by Limantour. Accordingly they have appointed the present ambassador at Washington, Senor Zamacoena, to that post, and have ordered Senor Crespo Martinez, now representing Mexico at Vienna, to succeed him at Washington.

There is much debate here as to the outcome of the next presidential election, and the list of candidates is swelled by the arrival at Vera Cruz, of General Reyes, who is believed to have designs on the position and will command wide support.

Serious Commercial Crisis.

Peking, June 6.

Recent trouble in China is reflected in the present unfortunate condition of business. Nine native banks here have simultaneously suspended payment, and the effect is felt throughout the capital.

Welcome to U.S. Fleet.

St. Petersburg, June 5.

Grand festivities are preparing at St. Petersburg and at Kronstadt to make a fitting welcome for the United States Atlantic squadron on the occasion of its forthcoming visit.

Spain Alarmed at French Activity.

Madrid, June 5.

The Spanish government views with increasing uneasiness the activity of France in Morocco, and has now dispatched two warships and a number of troops to Larache, a port some distance to the south of Tangier.

Suez Canal Rates Reduced.

Paris, June 5.

The directors of the Suez canal company announce that charges are to be reduced by fifty centimes per ton.

Kinta Wealth.

Ipoh, June 6th, 10.20 a.m.—The tin output of the Lahat Mines is 330 piculs. This is slightly down owing to a small slip last month. Mr. Foo Choo Choon confirms the report of a rich gold find at Bukit Mar. He says that he has also found rich tin at the same spot.

In conversation with your correspondent the Towkey said: "If you pull up grass you will find gold particles adhering to the roots."

Aviator Missing.

June 6th, 6.30 p.m.—Lieutenant Bagus left Nice at five o'clock yesterday morning (Monday) making a fresh attempt to fly to Corsica. He was unattended and has not since been heard of.

The Penang Flier.

Penang, June 6.—Mr. Kneller, the aviator, on Saturday afternoon gave another exhibition of flying, doing five rounds of the Race Course at an elevation of 250 feet. He descended in a ditch in the centre of the course and smashed an axle of his aeroplane.

A further display yesterday (Monday) evening was the best of the series.

Mr. Kneller was entertained at dinner on Monday. The Dutch Consul, Mr. Jurrjens, proposed his health, expressing admiration at the display.

R.M.S. Empress of India.

We are informed by the C.P.R. Co. that their Yokohama Office is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. Empress of India, sent at 10.00 p.m., Sunday, 11th June, when the vessel was 1,000 miles distant from Japan, advising all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama at 8.00 a.m., Thursday, the 15th instant.

POLICE COURT.

Two privates belonging to "A" Company of the K.O.Y.L.I., were each charged with stealing a watch from a shop, No. 5, Tung Street. The men were each sentenced to three months with hard labour.

A Chinese was fined \$5 for being drunk and disorderly.

For having in his possession 22 tael of opium, a Chinese was fined \$250 or in default three months in goal. Another Chinese was fined \$250 or in default two months' imprisonment for selling gross opium.

Eleven ricksha coolies were fined \$3 each for taking up a stand at Observation Place. This place had become dangerous owing to ricksha coolies rushing Chinese fares for Happy Retreat, accidents having been avoided by the merest chance.

The two men charged with stealing rope from the Kowloon Godowns have been sentenced to six weeks with hard labour. This case has been occupying the attention of Mr. Hazeland for a considerable time and was only decided yesterday. His Worship found there had been gross negligence on the part of the Kowloon Godowns as there were duplicate keys belonging to the same lock on one bunch. Mr. Sheuton prosecuted while Mr. F. X. D'Almeida Castro defended.

The Weather Forecast.



June 12th at

	10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.81
Temperature	85	85
Humidity	71	75
Rainfall	—	—

On the 13th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, has moved into the Pacific.

The barometer has fallen moderately over S. China and Tongking, and pressure conditions have now approached the normal in those areas.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins. It is relatively low over S.W. China and Tongking.

Monsoon S. monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.E. and S. winds, moderate; fine as a whole, but some showers.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$14,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,000,000.
SIX PER CENT. DEPOSITS.....16,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF FBO.....\$1,500,000.
FIDUCIARY.....\$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kewley—Chairman.
G. H. Mackay, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
P. H. Armstrong, Esq., G. R. Leemann, Esq.,
G. H. Mackay, Esq., P. Lieh, Esq.,
A. Forbes, Esq., T. Sheilun, Esq.,
G. P. Ireland, Esq., H. A. Shells, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTLEY.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£1,525,000.
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.
W. M. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS... 16,500,000.

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
Kobe. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWOHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 ".....3-1/2 " " "
" 3 ".....2-1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORP. RATIO.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000.
RESERVE FUND...Gold \$3,250,000.
Gold \$6,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 3 " " "

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th Feb. 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$14,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Higgins, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Noll, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force.....\$37,855,885.00
Assets.....8,415,250.00
Income for Year.....3,566,569.00
Insurance Fund.....8,216,818.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
C. J. Lafrantz, Esq.
Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [310]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL.

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 23rd Mar., 1911. [990]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.

FRENCH STORE, 6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [47]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWNS IN MASON'S LANE

good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Central.

FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minutes from Clock Tower) can be let separately. Rent moderate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [1078]

TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS,

4th, Praya East.

" OREGAN " 39, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

OFFICES in Kwo's BUILDINGS, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, Praya East.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

19, CONDUIT ROAD.

FLAT in BLUE BUILDINGS, 4 Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [159]

TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st June, 1911. [91881]

Inventions.



35 years of experience in the construction of writing machines which are behind the Remington Typewriter men, everything to the purchaser. He knows that he is getting a reliable machine when he buys a REMINGTON.

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON, General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [497]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1911. [1053]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or repairs, come and see us at our new location in York Buildings, between Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.



THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES

(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Air tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER, ENGLAND.

TRADE



MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO. STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10." SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO., HONGKONG & CHINA.

Intimations.



THE

PREMIER CHAMPAGNE POMMERY AND GRENO

IN

MAGNUMS, QUARTS and PINTS.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!

PURE, WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFÉ,

16, Des Vaux Road Central (next to Hongkong Hotel). [1121]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

DON'T FORGET THURSDAY, 22ND JUNE

AT THE

STADIUM

THE TWO GLADIATORS MEET.

FOR THE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE ORIENT.

SEATS: \$10, \$5, \$3. [1169]

VICTORIA

THEATRE.

THE PALACE HALL OF THE COLONY.

THE

EMINENT SOUBRETTES.

THE TWO COLLIERIES.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [1165]

M E CHEUNG.

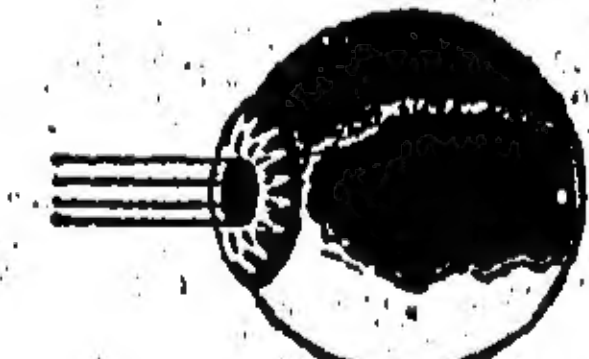
ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.

Doctors prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,

Ophthalmic Optician,

1A, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER

(Qualified).

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

HONGKONG.

29th April, 1911. [1095]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

What they Think.

China Mail.

The Census.

The Chinese population is now returned at 440,030, this figure being an advance of 133,248 on the 1906 returns, though it must be remembered that that portion of the New Territories not included in the partial census five years ago had a population of 85,000 in 1901, when the total figure for Chinese was 274,543. We doubt if the normal Chinese population has increased to any great extent in the past five years, for, after taking into account the inhabitants of the New Territories not enumerated in 1906 and making allowance for the recent influx from Canton, there will be little, if any, margin left over. This assumption seems borne out by the fact that the present increase in Chinese is practically confined to Victoria, where there is an advance of 42,733 souls, while in the Hongkong villages, Old Kowloon and New Kowloon there is a shrinkage of over 4,000 in the populations. Further light will doubtless be shed on this and other aspects of the question when we get the final figures accompanied by Mr. Wodehouse's report.

Daily Press.

Wireless.

It was mentioned by the Chairman at the shareholders' meeting in London last month that the public service of wireless telegrams at Kooling-Cocos was opened at the beginning of March, but "the negotiations with the British Government for extending the wireless service to the Company's Singapore, Hongkong and other suitable stations are still proceeding, and ought soon to be satisfactorily settled." In Hongkong it is the general opinion that the negotiations ought to have been settled long ago. What has been the cause of all the delay is not stated. Apparently the blame rests with the Government in London rather than with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., for if this Company showed any reluctance to provide the installation it is well known that there would be no difficulty in finding other British firms who would be glad of the opportunity. We can only trust that the Colony may not have much longer to wait for the news that negotiations have been settled and that the installation will be put in hand forthwith.

South China Morning Post.

Panama Canal.

As the Panama Canal nears completion, speculation grows keen as to the benefits that such an enormous cartilage of distance will confer upon trade and commerce. The Suez Canal, the gateway of European and Oriental intercourse since 1859, has been a developing factor far exceeding the wildest dreams of its promoters. Our friends on the other side of the Pacific are therefore justified, since it has been decreed that the new route is to be neutral and open to the commerce of the world, in anticipating that the link between the great Pacific and Atlantic oceans will accomplish for the trade of the eastern American continent what Suez has done for the countries of Europe. The "big ditch" is being pushed to completion at a rate hitherto unattempted in any other undertaking of the kind. Close on 50,000 men are employed with all the latest devices of modern science and it is confidently expected that the Isthmus will be pierced to permit of the passage of traffic by 1915.

HOW TO CLEAN THE TEETH.

Professor G. Turner's prescription for cleaning the teeth is worth recalling. This is his method:

1. Clean them at night.
2. Use a small soft brush for the gums and a hard child's brush for the bone.
3. Use slightly warm water, with ten grains of salt to a tumbler.
4. Eat an apple every day.
5. If necessary, use powder once a month.
6. When cleaning round corners tilt the brush.

THE MOSQUITO.

Dr. L. O. Howard, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has issued a Bulletin on "The Mosquito and How to Circumvent Him." The following are a few extracts under the head of "Remedies for Mosquito Bites": "Many people who do not like to be bitten will be interested in apparatus to catch the mosquito before they retire for the night. Take a tin cup, pour kerosene into it, attach to the end of a pole, and when you see Culex or Anopheles on the ceiling press the cup over him and he dies."

"By this Method."

says the good doctor, "perhaps the majority of the mosquitoes in a given bed-room—certainly all those resting on the ceiling—can be caught before one goes to bed." For mosquitoes other than those that take their nap on the ceiling the contrivance of Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy, an East Indian gentleman, is recommended. It is a wooden box lined with dark green baize and having a hinged door, in size the trap is 12 by 12 by 9 inches, and in the top is a small hole "covered by a revolving piece of wood or metal." Why it revolves is not disclosed, but the reason is so cool and inviting that mosquitoes driven from book shelves, etc., with a duster disappear through the hole, do not come out, and later are

Drowned in Benzine.

It is very simple. Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy has caught as many as eighty-three in a day. There cannot be as many mosquitoes in India as there are in Hudson County, New Jersey, or in the valley of Newtown Creek.

A good deal of space is given in the pamphlet to "protective liquids." Oil of citronella is most in favour with Dr. Howard. He urges, however, that with one ounce of it, an ounce of spirits of camphor and half an ounce of oil of cedar be mixed: "a few drops on a bath towel hung over the head of the bed will keep the common house mosquitoes away." If too abundant, bathe the face. Unfortunately the virtue evaporates in a few hours. There is a valuable suggestion in the following:—

"It is the habit of the yellow fever mosquito, *Aedes (Stegomyia) calopus* Meig., to begin to

Bite at Daylight.

By that time the average person is sleeping very soundly, and the effects of the mixture will usually have largely passed away."

With great simplicity and truth Dr. Howard says that could the mixture be applied "shortly before dawn" it would be as effective "as under other circumstances." The Southerner, then, if not fully refreshed must rise at day-break and anoint himself. The valuable suggestion is that if Long Island and New Jersey could exchange their local types for *Stegomyia* everybody might sleep soundly until daylight. To the traveller in Southern States Dr. Howard urges that he carry a pocket "housewife" with him and "carefully examine his bed netting every night, prepared to mend all tears and expanded meshes." To which it might be added that to labour comfortably with the needle he should wear a secure mosquito veil.

On smudges and fumigants the doctor is very strong.

Pyrethrum Powders

are recommended. Put in a pan in a room at night and burn. Stupefied, the mosquitoes fall to the floor and can be swept up.

"With open windows and constant currents of fresh air this fumigation is not especially effective, and it is necessary for protection, to sit in a cloud of smoke."

One pound of powder to every 1,000 cubic feet of space is the right ratio for pyrethrum (Dalmatian or Persian insect powder, bulnol). Then there is minus culicoides, equal parts of carbolic acid crystals and gum camphor; sulphur dioxide also; and, on the authority of Dr. John B. Smith, the New Jersey exterminator, powdered jimson weed, eight ounces to fumigate 1,000 cubic feet, one part nitre or saltpetre to three parts jimson. A Japanese physician advises burning dried orange peel.

The most depressing subdivision of Dr. Howard's bulletin is that relating to

Breeding Places

of the mosquito. They are not only marshes and stagnant ponds but rain water barrels, urns in cemeteries, holy water fonts in churches, the tracks of horses, flower vases, water pitchers, tin cans; in fact, the smallest receptacle that will hold water. "It is quite possible," says Dr. Howard, "for a half of a beer bottle to contain enough water to give out literally thousands of mosquitoes."

Extirmination, then, seems impossible. The battle is to the many; all the human minority can do is to be eternally vigilant with the kerosene can, the smudge, the Maxwell-Lefroy trap, the folded newspaper; and, hiding under canopies, to anoint unceasingly with citronella, camphor, oil of lavender, alcohol and liquid vaseline. Nothing but burning the house down would seem to be really efficacious during the height of the open season.—"The Sun."

RUBBER MILK.

Mr. H. A. Wickham, who is regarded as the father of the rubber industry, has just returned to London from his latest undertaking in New Guinea, in order to take part in the congress which will be held in connection with the International Rubber Exhibition to be opened at the Agricultural Hall, London, on June 24, under the patronage of the King. It was through the instrumentality of Mr. Wickham that the original seed of the *Hevea brasiliensis* was introduced into the Eastern equatorial region of the globe. But for initiative of the India Office and Kew Gardens in commissioning Mr. Wickham to procure this, and that gentleman's energy and resource in carrying out that commission, the rubber industry, which has developed in such a remarkable way, might now be non-existent.

In an interview with a representative of the "Evening Standard," Mr. Wickham spoke of his experiences, and mentioned a very novel use to which the rubber latex is put on some plantations. "Some people," he observed, "ask if rubber is harmful to health. I have only one comment to make on that, and it is this. When I was in Ceylon the Indian women on the estate used to procure the latex of Para rubber and drink it like milk, giving it to their picninnies as well. And they seemed greatly to enjoy it."

Referring to a danger likely to do harm to the rubber industry unless checked, Mr. Wickham said: "My experience has led me to hold the opinion very strongly that the wide planting of rubber trees is eminently desirable. At the present time the almost uniform practice is to plant trees at a distance of 15 ft.—in some cases only 10 ft.—apart. The consequence is that the normal growth of the trees is retarded by the struggle for existence."

The Labour Question.

"The vitality of the trees is rather a serious matter, and when you get trees rootbound and the roots and branches interlocked their very existence is threatened. My contention is that there should be a minimum of half a chain each way between the trees, and the advantage which this wide planting gives is indicated by the fact that whereas the trees which are but 15 ft. apart give only from 5 lb. to 8 lb. of rubber per tree, those planted half a chain apart produce from 20 lb. to 30 lb. per tree. "I have just returned from New Guinea, where I have been clearing the line for a new plantation. Splendid rubber is being grown in German New Guinea, and there is no reason why equally good results should not be obtained in British New Guinea. Trouble, however, will be experienced about the supply of labour. Planters have to rely upon native labour, because the Australian Government prohibits the importation of blacks, and I do not think there will be sufficient labour to go round in the area of country already opened up."

"It seems to me that the output of rubber generally will resolve itself largely into a problem of labour. It is not so much a question of how many trees you plant, or of how many you can tap. The future of the industry is assured, however. If and when the production is greater than the demand, the first class of rubber to feel it will be the forest rubber."

INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

Bombay Opinion.

An impression appears to prevail in home circles that Indian opium is smoked amongst the masses in China. This is far from being the case. Malwa, Patna and Benares opium after the many imposts leviable have been paid, becomes such an expensive commodity in China that only the Mandarins and richer classes can afford to use it. It may be compared with the classes amongst ourselves who habitually use champagne. The common people smoke opium of native growth. That the Chinese will actually cease growing the poppy is considered extremely improbable by those on the spot who are in the best position to judge. That they have a naturally strong desire to check the exportation of their bullion to India is certain. That they will grow the poppy less in those provinces frequented by Europeans is no doubt the case, but in the interior, and remote parts of China there is every reason to believe that its cultivation is greatly on the increase. It will be interesting to have Sir Alexander Hosie's report on this aspect of the subject. What has been

The Result

of the Indian Government's efforts to restrict the use of opium here in India by excessive taxation? Simply that they have unintentionally substituted a much greater evil for one they sought to remove. As opium has been gradually rendered more difficult of access, as the Indian native now expends his few annas on cocaine and other deadly drugs far more injurious than opium.

And to prevent the smuggling of huge quantities of cocaine into the country, we have surely had sufficient object-lessons that our legislative machinery is practically a failure. Precisely the same conditions are operating in China, and it would very much appear that we are ruining a great industry in India for the ostensible good of the Chinaman, while the last state of the Chinaman, in view of the facts I submit, is likely to be worse than the first.

That a comparatively

Few Chinamen

take it to excess is painfully true. The pictures sent home by missionaries of withered-up opium-fiends photographed in the opium dens of the large cities are pitiful objects, and rightly excite our sympathies. But I submit that all the evil China has in the past or is likely to suffer from in the future, from the use of opium, pale into insignificance compared with the ravages caused by alcohol in Christian England.

At worst the opium-fiend only injures himself, he does not become diabolically violent and wreak untold cruelties on his family as is unfortunately a corollary of alcoholic intoxication. Nothing could justify England's action eighty years ago in forcing opium on the Chinese at the point of the bayonet. But let us be at least sure that we take no false step now that new conditions have arisen, by which we bring ruin on one of our greatest Indian industries, and yet without, so far as I can see, benefitting the masses of the Chinese one iota.—"Advocate of India."

IN MEMORY OF THE "PLUVIOSE" DISASTER.

The French submarine "Pluviose" has now been thoroughly reconstructed. She has satisfactorily carried out preliminary tests, and is ready to re-enter the service.

It has been decided that the vessel shall make her first trip in commission on the 26th inst., the anniversary of the disaster of last year, when she will proceed to Calais, in order that the members of the crew may lay wreaths upon the monument erected in memory of their unfortunate fellow-seamen who perished in the catastrophe. —A Paris Correspondent.

Bishop Gore—Schemes of a great and deep kind do not bear fruit very hurriedly.

WOMEN AND WAR.

The influence of women on war, and upon warriors at war, has been the theme of many a song and story, and once again comes a thrilling record of the part it is possible for women to play in campaigns in which their men folk are engaged. In Morocco the investing tribesmen of the beleaguered capital Fez, found support and inspiration in the presence of their wives and daughters. The attacking hordes of Berbers would dress themselves as for a feast and would advance under fire to the walls, followed by their women, mounted on mules, singing and chanting, and encouraging their warriors with cheers. When a man fell in the fight the women would rush forward, seize his body, and remove it to the rear lines. Stirring acts of personal bravery were constantly afforded, and whilst they did not lead to a capture of the city they still served as evidence of the fact that the women possessed courage of high degree and were distinctly useful as an auxiliary force. The militant suffragettes of various countries may find in this example of the Berber tribes women an outlet for their superfluous energies. The troops, of course, may have something to say as to the advisability of songs and chants, for it is not on record that the average suffragette possessed anything like an inspiring musical voice, though it is acknowledged that the gift of the gab is among their main accomplishments.

ADMIRAL R. M. LLOYD.

Admiral Rodney M. Lloyd, C.B., who died suddenly at the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth, last month, as the result of a seizure, was born in 1841, and entered the Royal Navy in 1854. As a midshipman he served in the *Terzaghi* in the Baltic during the war with Russia, and afterwards in the *Nankin* in China until February, 1859. During this period he was present at nearly all the operations in the south during the war, including the assault on Canton, the capture of the Bogue Forts, and the action at Fatahan Creek. He also served in the Naval Brigade at the taking of Canton in December, 1857, and was twice mentioned in dispatches, receiving the China medal with two clasps. In 1860 he was made a mate, and in the following year received his commission as a lieutenant. In this rank he commanded the *Janus* and *Bouncer* gunboats, and in an action with Chinese pirates was slightly wounded. For his gallantry he was mentioned in dispatches, received the thanks of the Hongkong Government, and on his return to England in 1870 was promoted to commander. He held no other Far Eastern service, but passed through successive stages to Vice-Admiral, as which he retired in 1902.

WORLD'S FINEST SHOTS.

Some of the finest shots in the world are to be found in India, and it must not be forgotten that the Sikhs recruited from the Punjab and enrolled in the Malay States Guides earned high praise when shooting at Biele last season, although they found the light and atmosphere a not inconsiderable handicap. In the Far East itself they are practically untouchable, so far as skill is concerned, by any white man.

Something very real is threatened by this invasion of sport from the other side of the globe—a threatened defeat of the New World by the Old.

Mr. J. E. Metcalf.—We want more practical sympathy: drops of perspiration do more in this world than floods of tears.

Mr. Edward Compton.—One has only to watch the faces in the theatre to see the disastrous effect of the new humour.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions, or \$2 for one week.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices or living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply REX, P. O. Box 418. Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1128]

A VERY COOL ROOM with Board will be vacant, shortly. Conduit Road. Address—X, care of "Hongkong Telegraph." [1192]

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AND CHINA.

It may be remembered that some time ago, says "The Shanghai Times," we published telegrams from Peking in reference to a loan of £500,000 made by the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd. and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., to China. In this connection, at the seventy-fifth half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the former company, the Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., said:—"You will have learned that the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies have been able to assist the Chinese Government in their endeavours to reorganise, improve, and develop their telegraph and telephone services by advancing £500,000 at 5 per cent. interest on account of, and on the security of, the moneys payable by the companies to the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration under their existing agreements. In meeting the Government's requirements on such terms your directors have had in view not only the strengthening of the good relations which, happily, have so long existed between the Chinese Telegraph Administration and the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Companies, but also the material benefit which the expected improvement in the Chinese telegraph service would confer on their international cable service. The Eastern Company are assisting this company in making this advance, and the transaction will be shown in the next half-yearly accounts as a reserve fund investment."

NATURAL PHENOMENON.

Mt. Asama having rumbled frequently and erupted several times since last year, the Educational Department dispatched Dr. Omori to the mountain and made him investigate it for fear that unexpected catastrophe might occur, but at that time, he did not find any dangerous condition in the volcano. But, since the great eruption which took place on the 8th instant, the mountain is violently rumbling in succession, and the Nagano Prefectural Office investigated the craters. It is reported that the west crater has collapsed and shut up the southwestern crater which has originally emitted smoke. It seems that it erupted to north east in the last eruption in consequence, and at present, the smoke is being emitted to the north east. Of late, it is emitting large quantities of light material something like pumice-stone, and the different phenomena are observed in the volcano. The season to avoid heat at Karuizawa drawing near, the Educational Department despatched Dr. Omori there again to investigate the phenomena for the safety of those who are to go to Karuizawa. Dr. Omori started from Tokio for Mount Asama on the 30th ult.

Mr. W. J. Price.—A wedding is a hopeful outlook upon unseen circumstances.

Mr. T. Seccombe.—Dr. Johnson believed, like a true Englishman, that he was the salt of the earth.

Hon. Cyril Ward.—It is the prerogative of every sailor to growl.

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE,

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains, and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,977 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues. Wed. Fri.
\$40	Shanghai (").....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	6.00 a.m.	" " " "
Y14.95	Mukden (").....Lv.	Changchun (").....Ar.	1.50 p.m.	" " " "
Y11.50	Changchun (").....Lv.	Mukden (").....Ar.	2.05 " "	" " " "
R 9.60	Harbin (").....Lv.	Changchun (").....Ar.	8.30 " "	" " " "
	Harbin (").....Ar.	Changchun (").....Lv.	*9.10 a.m.	Mon. Thurs. Sat.

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with			State Ex- press from St. Pet'g.	State Ex- press from Moscow	Wagon Lifts from Mos- cow
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)...Lv. Changchun (")...Ar. " (S.M.R. Train)...Lv.	*11.20 a.m. * 8.25 p.m. 10.80	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
Y11.50	Mukden (")...Lv. " (")...Ar.	5.10 a.m. 5.25 "	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
Y14.95	Dairen (")...Lv. " (Steamer)...Ar.	1.30 p.m. Noon	"	"	"
Y40.00	Shanghai (")...Lv. " (")...Ar.		Wed. Fri.		Sun. Tues.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [788]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [1016]

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10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1098]

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A small cask of O. B. Beer

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The soothing qualities of LETTUCE and the emollient qualities of LANOLIN are well known and highly appreciated. These ingredients combined with the purest materials that can be used by the Soap manufacturer, produce a TOILET SOAP which we can confidently recommend as unequalled for softening and whitening the skin, as well as for preserving the freshness and beauty of the complexion.

Price 90 Cents for Box of 3 Tablets.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [29]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition Western Union.

DEATH. HANCO.—On the 18th June, Charlotte Page, widow of the late Henry Fletcher Hanco, Ph. D., F.R.S., of H.B.M. Consular Service, China. [191]

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1911.

LAMENTABLE IGNORANCE.

The present Imperial Conference seems to be doing more good than any of its predecessors, more especially in the way of making suggestions, which will tend to the better administration of the affairs of the Empire. In fact a mild species of devolution seems to be in the air and uniformity of government throughout the length and breadth of the Britannic Dominions seems to be a bright cloud, at present, no bigger than a man's hand, but with possibilities of expansion which will without doubt militate for the common weal.

It is only necessary to view the various resolutions which have been passed by this august body, to see that a keen interest is being taken by the Colonies in the affairs of empire and it is to that interest, in the absence of other

ties, than mere sentiment, that we must look to the unification of a people sprinkled all the globe over, with many things in common, and many local needs, which are not fully realised by the central governing body in London. It is consequently pleasing to note that the Imperial Conference has passed a resolution that selected Civil servants should interchange visits for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of administrative work in places that to all intents and purposes are terra incognita to the many officials entrusted with colonial affairs in London, who have never been beyond the "White Walls of Albion." It is futile to blind our eyes to the fact that, though it is not recognised by Parliament, the government and its policies are in the hands of the permanent officials, men who, however estimable, through lack of opportunity, to obtain personal knowledge, are out of sympathy with the needs of the Colonies. One has only to take for an example the manner in which that vexed question, Hongkong's military contribution, has hung fire for a number of years. As far back as the time when Mr. J. Chamberlain held the secretaryship, proposals for the modification of the methods for raising this annual subscription were made. They are still proposals and their remaining in the embryo stage is due, we venture to assert, to the fact that the permanent official is out of sympathy with, and stupidly ignorant of the needs of, this colony save perhaps some hazy idea that this outpost of Empire does exist, does require to be garrisoned and does grumble at the means adopted to raise a portion of the cost of military upkeep.

If our brief summary of the limited knowledge of the permanent officials is correct, one would think that they would be disposed to learn, in their lamentable ignorance, on the advice of the people on the spot. But even this is not the case. No one, in their eyes, save the man at home, is able to fully realize the local needs of any colony. The dependencies do not know what is good for them—only mother does and mother in her fond blindness has been responsible for more maladministration than could have been the case if the precocious advice of her growing children had been adopted. The interchange of officials throughout the Empire should tend to remove the dust from the eyes of the home civil servant, the charm of perspective will vanish in the close insight into colonial matters, and a saner administration of affairs of Empire should take the place of the annoying procrastination that marks present day colonial government from London.

DAY BY DAY.

A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly.

And there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

The members of the medical profession have revolted against Mr. Lloyd George's insurance bill.

Paris surgeons recently removed a bullet from a soldier's heart and the patient has recovered and returned to duty.

The following is a return of visitors to the City Hall Library and museum for the week ending the 11th June, 1911:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	351	155
Chinese	132	2,444
Total	483	2,599

DAY BY DAY.

A big attap-covered coolie shed in Singapore collapsed recently and over eighty Chinese labourers were entombed in the debris.

Seven cases of plague were reported, during the 24 hours ending noon to-day, making a total of 121 cases since January 1st.

A meeting of the Christian Union was held in St. Stephen's College last evening. There was a fair attendance. Mr. E. T. Williams delivered a helpful address.

Gymkhana Meeting. The third meeting of the Gymkhana Club will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, July 8, weather permitting.

Geographical Observations. We have received a copy of the Summary of Geographical Observations by Mr. C. Clement from Messrs Noronha & Co., containing a most interesting account of a journey from Kashgar to Kowloon.

Typhoon Warning. The American Consul-General of Hongkong received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory:—Manila, June 13, 8 a.m., Cyclone or Typhoon W. of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving W.N.W.

Meeting of Overseas Club. A meeting of the Overseas Club will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Waichai, (by kind permission of the management) tomorrow evening at 5.30 p.m., and it is hoped there will be a good muster of members.

Opium in Wooden Leg. An Australian news item. A Chinaman named John, Francis Watson was sentenced at the Northern Police Court to four months' imprisonment for the unlawful possession of opium. The opium was discovered in a cavity in his wooden leg.

Queen's Necklace. The superintendent of the Royal Palace at Lisbon has returned to Queen Maria Pia the magnificent necklace, valued at more than £10,000, which in her flight from the Revolutionists she abandoned at the Palace. The necklace was a birthday present from the King of Italy.

Stung by a Jellyfish. While a party of picnickers were bathing at Pioneer Bay, Queensland, a lad named Albert George was stung by a jellyfish. After suffering great agony he became unconscious and died within an hour. The fish had long thread-like tentacles, which adhered to the lad's body.

The Coronation. The Day of Intercession for our King and Queen and Nation (throughout the British Empire) on Wednesday, 21st June, 1911. It is proposed to hold a special meeting for Prayer in connection with the above, in the City Hall 6 p.m. It is hoped that all interested will attend. The Bishop of Victoria will take the Chair.

Uses of the Telephone. The uses to which the telephone can be put are indefinite—in California. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, of San Francisco, recently received complaints from farmers on a telephone circuit near Madero, California; that their line was disconnected every Friday, and remained so for two days. Investigation was made, and, says the "Express," it was found that a farmer's wife was in the habit of taking her telephone receiver off the hook every Friday and using it during that day and the next as a darning ball in mending the socks of the farm hands.

Sungei Kapar Rubber Co. At the annual meeting of the Sungei Kapar Rubber Company, held at Edinburgh, last month, Mr. J. Maclellan, who presided, said the estate was in excellent order, and very nearly all in bearing. The total area planted would shortly amount to 2,372 acres. The current year's estimated crop of 300,000 lb. would be easily realised, but as to the price to be obtained for it he preferred not to prophesy. The board had entered into no forward contracts, but if they did so they would let the shareholders know. The report was adopted.

SUPREME COURT.

A Peculiar Agreement. Master and Servant.

Another interesting case was commenced this morning in the Supreme Court, when, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a special jury, J. H. Oxberry sued Fred. Reichmann of the Grand Hotel for damages for breach of an agreement.

Sir H. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, was for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. Gardner for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was for \$10,360, damages suffered by plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract of employment dated the 8th August, 1910.

The statement of claim set out that the plaintiff was a hotel runner and manager, and resided at No. 23, Leyton Hill Road. The defendant was proprietor of the Grand Hotel. By an agreement in writing dated 8th August, 1910, made between the plaintiff and the defendant, the defendant agreed to employ the plaintiff as manager in and about the defendant's business of hotel keeper for the term of 3 years from the 8th day of August, 1910, and the plaintiff agreed to serve the defendant in the capacity of manager, and to perform his duties under the direction and orders of the defendant for the said term of three years, and perform all the lawful orders relating to the business of the defendant, and to be diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. The plaintiff further agreed with the defendant that the wife of the plaintiff should, during the said term of three years, employ herself in and about the said business of the defendant, and supervise any annex or annexes to his business that the defendant may have during the said term, and the plaintiff agreed that he and his wife would devote their whole time to the services of the defendant, and would not be interested, employed or concerned in any other business, and would not divulge or disclose any of the secret concerns or affairs of the defendant, and the defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff a salary of \$200 a month, and would provide him and his wife with free board and lodging, and with liquid refreshment to the extent of \$30 a month. It was expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that if the plaintiff "and his wife" should at any time "unlawfully neglect or refuse or become unable from illness occasioned by his or her own misconduct," to comply with the provisions of the said agreement or to obey "any of the lawful orders" of the defendant, it should be lawful for the defendant to suspend the salary of the plaintiff during such neglect, refusal or inability as aforesaid.

It was further expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that in case of the illness of the plaintiff or his wife from any cause from his own fault, which should be of such a severe nature as to render him or her unable for one month to perform his or her duties as aforesaid, the defendant might terminate the said agreement of the plaintiff upon one month's notice in writing without the payment of salary beyond the date of expiration of the said last mentioned notice. The plaintiff and his wife served the defendant faithfully and diligently until the 11th day April, 1911. On that date the defendant, by letter, addressed to the plaintiff, summarily

Terminated the Agreement without stating any reason for so doing, and refused to allow the plaintiff to continue in his service and refused to pay the plaintiff his salary, and generally refused to perform the terms of the said agreement of the 8th August, 1910, although the plaintiff and his wife were, and always have been, able and ready and willing to perform his and her duties under the said agreement. By the breach of the said agreement the plaintiff had lost the amount of the said salary and other emolument from the date of the breach to the end of the agreed period, and the plaintiff claims the full amount of the agreed salary and emolument, and by way of liquidated damages.

Two particulars of the claim were as follows:—28 months' salary at \$200 per month, \$5,600. 28 months' board and lodging, for plaintiff and his wife, at \$150 per month, \$4,200. 28 months' loss of commission on passengers, at \$20 a month, \$560. Total \$10,360. In the alternative the plaintiff claimed damages.

The Defence. In his statement of defence, the defendant said that certain terms under the agreement of claim, were not "expressly" agreed. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff entered his service on the 8th August, 1910, and that he caused his solicitor to write the letter of the 11th April, 1911, giving the plaintiff notice that the agreement was terminated. The defendant stated that under the agreement, and before the alleged breach, the plaintiff mis-conducted himself in the said service by unlawfully disobeying the reasonable orders of the defendant. The plaintiff, in the course of the said service, by

and by using abusive language to the defendant, and by constantly neglecting his duties in the said service, and failing to perform the same, and the defendant therefore discharged the plaintiff from the said service, which is the alleged breach. The plaintiff, in reply, said that even if he had been guilty of such alleged misconduct, which he denied, he was, nevertheless, by the expressed terms of the contract, entitled to be retained in the service of the defendant for the full term of the agreed period, subject only to a just and reasonable suspension of salary.

Sir Henry Berkeley was about to address the court when Mr. Potter rose and said:— "There is a preliminary point as to who ought to begin in this case. This is an action for wrongful dismissal. I admit everything but I justify the dismissal because the man misconducted himself. This is the only issue which the jury has to try and the onus lies on me. I think I am entitled to begin as far as the jury is concerned."

Sir H. Berkeley:—Well, we shall see. His Lordship:—The case is admitted except justification? Mr. Potter:—That is so. Sir H. Berkeley:—I was going to put it to you; we will deal with the point directly. Mr. Potter:—My friend cannot open.

Sir H. Berkeley:—I am going to open the pleadings, I won't prejudice any right that my friend might have. My Lord, this is an action for breach of contract in which the plaintiff claims special damages or in the alternative ordinary damages. After opening the pleadings which are set out above, Sir Henry Berkeley said if the point he was going to take were a sound one and the parties had entered into an agreement by which the termination of employment had been lost and some other remedy substituted, there was no necessity to retain the jury. His Lordship would perhaps decide the point first and the jury could go till twelve o'clock. The defendant

Denied the Allegations of misconduct entirely and contended that the agreement was not one which could be terminated by one party because of the misconduct of the other or for any reason whatever except that in the agreement itself. The plaintiff and the defendant entered into an agreement which placed them on different positions from which was ordinarily occupied by master and servant. This was not an action which was to be regarded as one for wrongful dismissal. It was one for damages for breach of an express agreement. He submitted that the agreement limited Mr. Reichmann's powers to terminate the agreement to the happening of one contingency and one only, namely the inability of Mr. Oxberry and his wife, through illness, to perform the duties for the space of one month, and upon a notice of one month's notice the engagement could be terminated.

His Lordship:—It is not usual to call drunkenness an illness? Sir H. Berkeley:—No, my Lord.

Continuing Counsel said the first part of the clause dealt with ordinary drunkenness and the usual derelictions of duty. Those were to be punished, not by the termination of the agreement but by the suspension of the salary. If Mr. Oxberry, from any cause arising from his own conduct, were unable to perform his duties for one month then the agreement could be terminated.

He submitted that judgment should be given in his favour and the question of damages should go to the jury.

Mr. Potter said his friend's contention reduced the "whole thing to an absurdity. The plaintiff, according to the argument could refuse to do any work from the first day, and the defendant would have to pay his salary. His Lordship: But there is a clause with reference to the suspension of salary. What the plaintiff would get was liquid refreshment for three years (laughter).

Mr. Potter said that if his Lordship said that was the meaning of the contract, then he would say no more.

His Lordship: I have some difficulty in holding otherwise under the contract.

Mr. Potter: I don't think your Lordship will have any difficulty.

His Lordship: If you prove drunkenness and insolence you come within the common law.

Mr. Potter: Yes, but I have also neglected. I think your Lordship agrees with me that my friend's contention reduces the agreement to an absurdity.

His Lordship: It might show that the agreement was not drawn up with as much care as it might have been.

Mr. Potter: I agree. After cases had been cited by defendant's counsel, His Lordship said Sir Henry's point failed.

Sir Henry cited a further case, but his Lordship intervened, stating he had no right of reply on an interlocutory point.

Sir Henry Berkeley's point failing Mr. Potter opened and told the jury that the action was for wrongful dismissal. His client said that he was justified in dismissing the plaintiff and it was for the jury to try whether that was so or no. The defendant came to Hongkong in November 1909 and bought the Grand Hotel, paying a large sum, a very large sum, and after purchasing the hotel, expending another sum of \$20,000 in improvements. Defendant was a stranger to Hongkong, he did not know the people, and he was not used to the customs of the Chinese and Chinese servants. The hotel business was an unknown quantity to him and therefore he was not very long in finding out that it was essential to get hold of a good runner, a man who could act as manager and supervise the working of the hotel. It was in July of last year under these circumstances that the defendant came into contact with the plaintiff. In July last Mr. Reichmann came into contact with the plaintiff, and he agreed to employ him as runner and manager of the Grand Hotel, at a salary of \$200 a month. He did not know what the plaintiff was going to suggest with regard to the motive, but it could not be suggested that he was being ruled by a motive of wanting to get rid of Mr. Oxberry, for he was wanting a man to look after things for him. There was no earthly reason why the defendant should get rid of the plaintiff, unless, as they said, the plaintiff misconducted himself. The plaintiff commenced work on the 1st September, Mr. Reichmann previously having made enquiries as to his character. These enquiries had been very favourable, and he gave him to understand that he was either a testataller or practically so. All things went on very well for three months. Everything was done as they hoped they would be done. He attended to his duties, visited ships, and carried out his portion of the contract. But at Christmas time, he might say the trouble began. At Christmas time, the plaintiff took more drink than was good for him. It may be that the time was a festive occasion, and Mr. Reichmann said nothing about it. At any rate, he (Mr. Potter) was not going to say that that justified his dismissal. The trouble re-occurred at New Year. It may be the result of the festive season, but they did not make any trouble. They allowed the

matter to slide, wisely or unwisely. During January, Mr. Oxberry took more drink than was good for him, and towards the end of January he caused considerable trouble. The plaintiff had been on a P. & O. boat, and he returned to the hotel about 11 o'clock in the morning, obviously under the influence of drink. Mr. Reichmann warned him to keep off the drink. The plaintiff, however, remained in the bar from 11 until 2, drinking the greater part of the time. He at length became intoxicated, so intoxicated that he had to be taken to his room, and he remained there until 7 o'clock in the evening. He presumed that the plaintiff slept it off, but a manager was not employed to do that sort of thing. Mr. Reichmann took him to his office and spoke with him quietly, but Mr. Oxberry became excited, and said he was not a coolie or a head-waiter. He was manager, and practically told Mr. Reichmann that he was going to do as he liked. What he intended to suggest was that Mr. Reichmann could not get on without him, and he was going to do as he liked. The next occasion was on the 14th February, the race week. He did not know whether that was called a festive season, but a manager of a hotel was not supposed to go to the races and get intoxicated. That was what Mr. Oxberry did. He came back from the race, obviously having had more drink than was good for him. He remained in the bar, drinking to 9.30, and then he had to go to his room. Mr. Reichmann had to do all the work during this time. The next morning Mr. Reichmann spoke to the plaintiff, and he intimated that he was trying to be a better boy (laughter). He continued to take more drink, however, and this state of things continued until the 9th April. On that day, which was a Sunday, he told Mr. Reichmann that he did not care what became of the hotel, it could go to—Mrs. Reichmann and Mrs. Oxberry had had a little dispute with regard to some curtains, and the plaintiff said he would have no interference, as he was the manager. On the next day, Monday, the defendant told the plaintiff that he wished a temporary bar to be erected at the Theatre Royal, and that he (the plaintiff) was to look after it. The plaintiff did not do so, however, but during the evening, Mr. Reichmann saw him much the worse for drink.

"Seated with Blind Intemperance."

Continuing Mr. Potter said that Mr. Reichmann went into the only temporary bar erected in the Dress Circle, three parts of the counter of which was covered with clothing. Mr. Oxberry was not looking after it. At the interval Mr. Reichmann went out to see how things were going and he could not discover any trace of plaintiff. He was not there, he was not supervising the work, and Mr. Reichmann had to do the work himself.

At the second interval Mr. Reichmann went out again, the plaintiff was then at the bar. He was leaning against the table, which stood for a bar, smoking and drinking. "That was the way," said Mr. Potter, "he was supervising the bar." Before the performance concluded it became necessary for Mr. Reichmann to return to his hotel and he found Mr. Oxberry was there. He (Mr. Reichmann) remained there for a short time and then went to the theatre. As he was coming out of his own hotel he found there was a row going on between a European and an Indian waiter. Mr. Oxberry was within a few yards of the scene. He did not raise one finger to stop the quarrel. Instead, he sat down with blind indifference, smoking a cigar.

"Serious Breach of Licensing Laws."

Mr. Reichmann then went to the theatre and had to close the bar himself. He returned to his hotel about 12.40. When he arrived he was much astonished to find his hotel was not closed; the private bar was open and drinks were being served. A party of strangers were in the dining room and the members of that party were being served with drinks.

That was a serious breach of the licensing laws. In the private bar Mr. Reichmann found the plaintiff, seated in a half-drunken condition and dazed. He was seated at

table apparently incapable. "Dazed with drink," proceeded Mr. Potter, "and with what we thought, the bar takings in his hands. You know the condition," he said turning to the jury.

At the same time drinks were served in the bar. That was 12.40. If the police had had the misfortune to enter the hotel at that moment, Mr. Reichmann would have been in danger of losing his licence.

"The hotel was not closed," went on Mr. Potter, emphasizing his words, "visitors were openly getting drink and food, and the manager sitting in a drunken condition. What would the Licensing Committee have thought?"

"Position Intolerable." "If we can prove that, and I venture to think we can prove it," said Mr. Potter concluding, "what do you think of the condition of the plaintiff, and do you think we were justified in dismissing him?" Mr. Reichmann considered the position intolerable, and he was sent a letter dismissing him. Reichmann saw it was impossible that condition of things should continue. It was not safe to have a man like that as manager. The letter was sent to him on the 11th of April.

That was not all. All that was bad enough. Since Mr. Oxberry was dismissed they had discovered—and they were quite entitled to bring what had occurred since, as His Lordship had said that they could make use of anything they had discovered since—that the plaintiff, instead of meeting steamers, as was his duty, he frequently did not go out to meet them, on the launch, at all.

Instead of meeting them he frequently, not always, but, said Mr. Potter "we will say on a number of occasions," he did not attempt to meet the steamers but, instead, sent the No. 2 Chinaman to meet them.

We dismissed Mr. Oxberry on the 11th April and on the 12th he served a writ for 10,000 dollars for wrongful dismissal.

"It is for you to say," said Mr. Potter again, turning to the jury, "whether he is to get a cent or not."

Mr. Reichmann's Evidence. Mr. Reichmann entering the witness box gave evidence corroborative of Mr. Potter's statement.

Mr. Potter: Had you any motive for getting rid of Mr. Oxberry?

Mr. Reichmann: No, certainly not. If he had carried out his duty, not got drunk and carried out my orders—I would only have been too pleased to have kept him on.

Mr. Potter: Did you agree to give him 50 cents for every passenger he brought and to give him 50 dollars a year rise?

Mr. Reichmann: Yes.

Mr. Potter: That is over and above the agreement?

Mr. Reichmann: Yes.

Sir Henry Berkeley then commenced his cross-examination.

It is true that from January Mr. Oxberry had been drinking, and misbehaving himself and treating you as a servant and as if he were the proprietor, why did you stand that sort of conduct so long?—Because I did not want to sack the man; I didn't want to have a change in the hotel. I tried to pull him round, and I told him to do so. It does not do a hotel any good to get rid of men every day, and you cannot get a man every day in Hongkong.

So you put up with that conduct, and submitted to being treated like a servant in your own hotel?—Yes.

Now as a matter of fact the letter that you sent to Mr. Oxberry dismissing him was written the morning after the little dispute which had occurred between your wife and Mrs. Reichmann?—Yes.

I put it to you then that you sent this letter of dismissal within 2 days after the little dispute?—Yes.

And that the real cause of your dismissing Mr. Oxberry was the conduct of Mrs. Reichmann and Mrs. Oxberry having had a quarrel, and that you acted under your wife's influence?—No, that is not so.

You approached Mr. Oxberry first of all with regard to employing him?—Yes.

He was then employed as runner of the Hongkong Hotel?—Yes.

He had been so employed in the

Hongkong Hotel for 12 years?—I believe so.

He had no written agreement at the Hongkong Hotel?—I do not believe he had.

And that was the inducement you held out to him to go to you; that you would give him a three years' contract?—Yes.

Do you deny that Mr. Oxberry left the Hongkong Hotel with an excellent character in every respect?—I did not see it.

Do you deny it?—No, I should think he would have a good character.

His Lordship: But the construction is that the character would be given to Mr. Reichmann. That was not so.

Sir Henry: Can you give any reasonable explanation why Mr. Oxberry should suddenly turn like you say he did; that he should have treated you as a servant and in an insolent manner?—No.

I put it to you that it is absolutely untrue?—No, it is true.

Can you account for the reason why Mr. Oxberry should suddenly turn into this insolent, insubordinate, domineering creature he was?—No, I cannot.

Can you account for this metamorphosis?—No, except he had a swollen head.

He got too big for his boots?—Yes.

On resuming after tiffin, Sir Henry asked the defendant:—

I want to put it fairly to you, that the statements you have made regarding Mr. Oxberry are untrue?—They are perfectly true.

And I put it to you that this is simply an excuse for you breaking the agreement?—No.

You dismissed him because his conduct was detrimental to the interests of your hotel?—Yes.

INTERESTING WEDDING.

St. Clair-Jacks.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. John's Cathedral this afternoon, the contracting parties being Captain C. H. Douglas St. Clair, A.S.C., and Agatha Mary, sister of Mr. Philip Jacks. The bride was charmingly attired in a robe of white satin trimmed with lace and eliffon, and she wore a tulle veil. Her bridesmaids were Misses Bridget Phelps and Alison Tulloch. Lieutenant Noel J. Williams of the Army Service Corps was the best man. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold mounted ambrose cigarette holder and the bridegroom's present to his bride was a gold chain bracelet. The Rev. W. H. Foster Pogg, Chaplain to the Forces, was the officiating minister, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson.

DEATH OF MRS. HANCE.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. C. P. Hance, which sad event occurred last night at her residence, No. 7, Seymour Terrace.

The late Mrs. Charlotte Page Hance was the widow of the late Dr. H. F. Hance, Ph.D., F.R.S., who was British Consul at Whampoa and afterwards at Amoy. Dr. Hance was an eminent botanist, undoubtedly the greatest botanist that had ever lived in South China, and when he died his herbarium of some 22,000 specimens was bought by the British Museum, a very high compliment to any botanist. His library was a very large and valuable one containing many rare works dealing with the subject in which he was most interested. He was for many years prominently associated with the Botanical Gardens during which period a number of plants were named after him.

Since her husband's death, 25 years ago, Mrs. Hance, who was a Miss Kneebone, has been a resident of Hongkong.

She had been confined to her room since December last with cancer in the face and her suffering was intense. She leaves a daughter here, and two sons, one in Shanghai and another in Swatow, to mourn her loss.

Suspended Payment.

A rumour has reached us as we go to press that a well known firm has suspended payment.

Stoppage of Telegrams.

It is reported that the Telegraph Office in Canton is in receipt of a telegram from the Board of Communications to the effect that all telegrams referring to the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways should not be despatched.

COMMERCIAL.

Reported Gold Find in Perak.

A rumour was current in Ipoh on Saturday, says the "Times of Malaya," that Towkay Foo Choo Choon had "struck it rich" on his gold-bearing land in the Batang Padang district, the report, which came from a Chinese source, being that "gold was being found in big lumps." Mr. Foo Choon's son confirmed the report of a strike of a rich patch of ground on his father's gold mine at Batang Padang, and said that for the past couple of months they had been finding gold in highly satisfactory quantities. In Perak, in the Batang Padang district, alluvial gold has been found on either bank of the Sungai Batang Padang, and has also been found amongst the tin in the vicinity of Chenderiang and Bruch. It is a striking fact that this gold is found on exactly the opposite side of the main range of mountains which runs down the centre of the Malay Peninsula and cuts off the Raub gold district from Perak. An expert has given the opinion that while there is a large quantity of gold in the Federated Malay States, the trouble is that the early disturbances and the nature of the country have allowed it to collect in numberless and widely distributed small fissures, instead of forcing it to segregate in a few defined lodes.

Redang, Lebong and Simau Gold Mines.

An abstract from the accounts of the Redang Lebong and the Simau gold mines for the month of March, published in the Financial Supplement of the "Java Bode" of May 27, gives the following figures:—Redang Lebong, output of gold 7,297.4 ozs., silver 37,870.5 oz., valued at £413,974.10. The working expenses were £177,759.52 on the profit and loss account and £14,006.85 on capital account. The Simau output of gold was 1,901.30 oz., silver 5,082 oz., valued at £1,02,114.05. The working expenses were £75,399.32 against profit and loss account and £23,521.71 against capital account.

Construction of New Railway.

The American Charge d'Affaires in Bangkok is informed that arrangements have been completed for floating a loan of 100,000,000 francs, which will be taken up by French banks, for the construction of a railway from Batambong to Pnom Penh, to facilitate traffic between Saigon, in Cochinchina, and Bangkok. The country through which the railway will lie has undergone unprecedented development in the past few years. Rubber, sugar, rice, and maize are among the chief products of the region.

5,000,000 Taels for Development of Salt Trade.

It is reported, says the "Japan Chronicle," that certain salt merchants in Pechili borrowed 5,000,000 taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Deutsche-Asiatische Bank for the development of the salt industry. Disputes have broken out among the salt-merchants concerned and the situation is made worse by the transfer of the Chinese Commissioner who was responsible for contracting the loan. In these circumstances the salt business is going from bad to worse, causing disputes which are getting more and more complicated.

Malacca Rubber Auction.

The following prices were realized on the sale of rubber at the Malacca auction mart, on Saturday last:—

Fine Sheet, \$220.50 per picul.

Sheet, \$226.50 per picul.

Bark Crops, \$155.75 per picul.

All lots were sold and bidding was keen.

Colonial Rubber and Produce Investment Corporation, Ltd.

Messrs. Guthrie and Co. inform the "Strait Times" that a call of 2s. 6d. per share has been made on the shares of the Colonial Rubber and Produce Investment Corporation, Ltd., payable in London on June 19. Messrs. Guthrie and Co. are authorised to receive payments against this call, in the form of bank demand drafts on London favouring the Corporation and to certify payment of the call on share certificates.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

Arrangements Up to Date.

The scheme of illuminations which the Coronation Committee have approved of has just come to hand, though the whole of the arrangements have not yet been completed.

On the first evening, Thursday, June 22, H.E. the Governor will hold a public reception at Government House. The guests will pass into the gardens which will be illuminated with Japanese lanterns, refreshments will be served and the band will play in the Public Gardens. On the same night the Japanese community will give a display of fireworks while the Chinese Fish Lantern Procession will pass along Upper Albert Road and into the Gardens.

In the harbour the men-of-war will illuminate from 9 to 11 p.m. and it is asked that the merchant vessels will co-operate.

A special request is being made with regard to private fireworks. It is hoped that captains of vessels and private persons on shore, who desire to have any fireworks display, will arrange to have it on the first night between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m. in order not to interfere with the set display on the second night, Friday.

The Second Evening.

Every householder and Hong and acquirer of buildings in the City as well as on the Peak, and also on the Kowloon side, will be asked to display one (at least) Chinese or Japanese red lantern in every window or porch or balcony which is visible from the harbour, from 9.30 to 11.30 p.m. Notices will be distributed in due time.

The ordinary lantern, about 9 inches in diameter, will be sufficient for windows of the ordinary size. In the case of large apertures, however, the lanterns should be larger. It is particularly requested that any person desiring to add to the illumination of his building should conform to the general red colour scheme, and use red lanterns. (N.B.—If the lanterns are in position on the morning of the first day, it will add considerably to the effect of the daylight decorations.)

The Public Works Department will be asked to line the lamps on the upper roadways with red paper, as was done on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Red Flares will be lighted on the Praya Wall from Blake Pier to Murray Pier.

"Statue Square" will be specially illuminated with large red Japanese lanterns, and with a shower of white electric lights over Queen Victoria's statue.

The Peak Signal Station and Black Head Signal Station (Kowloon side) will be lighted with Blue Flares.

Junks, sampans, and cargo boats will be under the special control of the Harbour Master; they will display festoons of red lanterns.

The Hongkong Club proposes to be open to ladies on this evening.

The K.O.Y.L.I. will give a Torchlight Tattoo on the Cricket ground, which will last from 9.10 to 9.30 p.m.

Fireworks.

There will be a Search-light Display by the Men-of-War from 9.10 to 9.40 p.m.

From 9.40 to 10 p.m. a Fire Dragon Boat with Bengal lights and fireworks will move slowly down the Harbour.

At 10.45, on a signal from the Harbour Master's launch, "God Save the King" will be lighted in large white letters along the May Road, the Men-of-War will illuminate (Merchant vessels being asked to co-operate) and the Bands of the Regiments on both sides of the Harbour will play the National Anthem. This will be followed by a special fireworks display in the Harbour, concluding at 11.15 p.m.

Rockets will be fired in pairs from two pontoons anchored in the Harbour so that they will meet at the top of their flight and burst together; the flights of rockets will be alternated with detonator rockets from the Harbour Master's launch, ending with a salvo; and with "bouquets" of rockets from the Men-of-War and Kowloon signal station.

The possibility of arranging bonfires is under consideration.

The Fish-Lantern Procession will proceed along a route to be settled hereafter.

Roman Catholic Coronation Service.

The following arrangements have been made by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni:—A special Service will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenale, on Thursday, 22nd June, 1911, at which members of the Congregation are requested to attend.

The allocation of seats for Naval and Military representatives and such of the Consular Officials as may attend will be arranged for, in due time, by the Catholic Clergy.

The order of the Service will be as follows:—Thursday, 22nd June, a.m., low Pontifical Mass of the Holy Ghost, officiated by His Lordship D. Pozzoni, assisted by the Catholic Clergy of Hongkong; Veni Creator; concluding with "God Save the King" by the Cathedral Choir.

MARINE COURT.

To-Day.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

Collision Near Blake Pier.

A case was preferred by Messrs. H. Price & Co., Ltd., owners of the Martel, a steam launch, against Un Shin, master of the Kum Shan steam launch, owned by the Wing Kee Co.

The evidence showed that the Martel was made fast alongside a water boat near Blake Pier and that the Kum Shan, which was proceeding along the starboard side, collided with the Martel, doing damage to the extent of \$100. The collision took place on May 2nd.

The defence was that the Martel collided with the Kum Shan. Commander Beckwith: I find that owing to proper precautions not being taken the Kum Shan collided with the Martel.

The defendant questioned the decision.

Commander Beckwith: I don't want to argue with him. If the Martel was made fast alongside she could not collide with the Kum Shan.

To the interpreter: Tell him it's no use arguing, he will have to pay the damage.

CORONATION FUND.

Additional Subscriptions.

R. Hancock \$20; Committee of Sikh Temple \$20.

The following contributed \$10:—

I. C. Dos Remedios, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Ramos & Ramos Cinematograph, J. A. Young, C. Klinek.

The following \$5:—

S. C. MacNider, H. F. Campbell, Alfred Temperley, A. L. Shields, Allan Keith, P. Kunze, W. H. Young, Taylor, C. M. Alport, F. M. Gutierrez, Fung Shiu Wa, Chan Yat Shan, A Friend.

The following \$2:—

Wong Wok Wing, Lau Sun Lai, Poon I Choo, Chan Wing To, Leung Kai Kai, Chu Chung Fong. And the following \$1:—

Pau Man Hing, Wong Tso Ting, Chau Tsin Shin, Chan Keng Woo, Ho Yip, Fung Ki Chuk.

DON'T FORGET.

Tuesday, 13th June.

Victoria Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Monday, 19th June.

Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

Sale of Crown Land, 3 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st June.

Wedding—Cranwell-Parker.

Thursday, 22nd June.

Roy Kenny V. Carlson boxing Contest, Bello View Stadium.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case, containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

Intimations.

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Today's Advertisements.

FRANK E. FILLIS' CIRCUS

4th WORLD'S TOUR

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY.

(RETURN VISIT TO THE EAST AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 25 YEARS).

In all its resplendent glory, comprising an unsurpassable Galaxy of Continental Star Artists culled from the world's Greatest Shows. A congress of Jugglers, Acrobats, Cyclists, Trainers, Jockeys, Equestriennes, Clowns, Sensational Performing Animals. The finest Stud of Thoroughbred Horses and Ponies in the East. Organized and under the sole direction of that Famous Showman.

35 years' experience as a showman

35 years' experience as a showman

who has had the distinguished honour of appearing before H.M. The Late King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary and Duke and Duchesses of Cornwall and members of the Royal Family.

AWARDED OVER 30 GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDALLIONS FOR MERIT.

Chief Director and Organizer of those Spectacular Shows, Savage South Africa, Earl's Court Exhibition, London, and the Great Boer War Show, St. Louis Exposition, United States of America, 1904.

Seating Capacity 6,000

Our Mammoth Tents are guaranteed rainproof. Comfort of Patrons a speciality.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE POSTERS AND BILLS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking and Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

R. P. JOHNSON, D. B. MACPHERSON, Agent, Manager.

EXTRACT—Vide The "Times of Burma" March 16th, 1911.—There certainly never has been such a Circus as the magnificent show, which Mr. Frank E. Fillis opened last night in East Rangoon.

EXTRACT—Vide The "Pineapple Gazette"—Mr. Frank E. Fillis has made good after an interval of nearly a quarter of a century; he is touring the East with a Circus combination that occupies a proud position in the foremost rank of those huge travelling amusement enterprises. It was noticeable that as the evening wore on the customary passivity of an Eastern crowd was broken down, and natives in the packed galleries joined heartily with the European occupants of the boxes in the delighted demonstration.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1911. [1190]

200 YEARS AGO

Martell's o o o Brandy was the best.

AND

Martell's o o o Brandy is the best

NOW

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th June 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"MONTAGUE".....Wed., June 28	"EMPERESS OF ENGLAND".....Fri., July 28
"EMPERESS OF INDIA".....Sat., July 1	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Aug. 18
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN".....Sat., July 22	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN".....Fri., Sept. 8
"EMPERESS OF CHINA".....Sat., Aug. 12	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Sept. 29
"EMPERESS OF INDIA".....Sat., Sept. 2	
"MONTAGUE".....Tue., Oct. 12	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 5 p.m. "Montague" at 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....£71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43 Via New York.....£45. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Fodder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE.....	HOPKINS	Wed., 14th June, Noon
SANDAKAN.....	MAUSANG	Wed., 14th June, Noon
SHANGHAI.....	LOKSANG	Thursday, 15th June, Noon
MANILA.....	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 17th June, 2 p.m.
MANILA.....	YUENSANG	Saturday, 24th June, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, FOOKSANG & CALCUTTA.....		Monday, 26th June, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kungai, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers. Hongkong, 18th June, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"LUCERIO".....	5,400	J. Mathie.....	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucerio" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap.....	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI & Kobe	2nd half June
Tjikini.....	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjibodas.....	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	2nd half June
Tjipanas.....	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	2nd half June
Tjiluwong.....	JAVA	1st half July	SHANGHAI	1st half July
Tjimahi.....	JAVA	2nd half July	JAPAN	2nd half July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Telephone No. 375 York Buildings.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID....	↑ KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Peterson, Tons 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 2,000 HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 15th June, at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at D light.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE....	↑ KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KENILCOT, SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA....	↑ INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimura, Tons 7,000 ↑ TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	↑ NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 ↑ KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon
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Kobe and YOKOHAMA.....	↑ KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Ojo, T. 9,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, a.m.
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Kobe & YOKOHAMA.....	↑ KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 4th July, at noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & Kobe.....	↑ BINGO MARU, Capt. Parsons, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	Kobe RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class.....	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd „.....	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS (Not calling at Port Darwin).....	↑ "TAIYUAN".....	14th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, Cebu & Newchase, "KWANGSE".....		14th „ Noon.
SWATOW, Tientsin, Wai HUI & Tientsin.....	↑ "HUICHOW".....	14th „ 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	↑ "LINAN".....	16th „ 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	↑ "CHINHU".....	17th „ M'night.
HAIPHONG.....	↑ "SUNGKIANG".....	18th „ 10 a.m.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO.....	↑ "KAIFONG".....	20th „ 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	↑ "ANHUI".....	22nd „ 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	↑ "CHENAN".....	24th „ M'night.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

↑ AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

↑ MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of "Tea" "Kailung" is situated on deck, aft.

↑ SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chichu)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 38, Hongkong, 14th June, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA"

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE. Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAIT and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

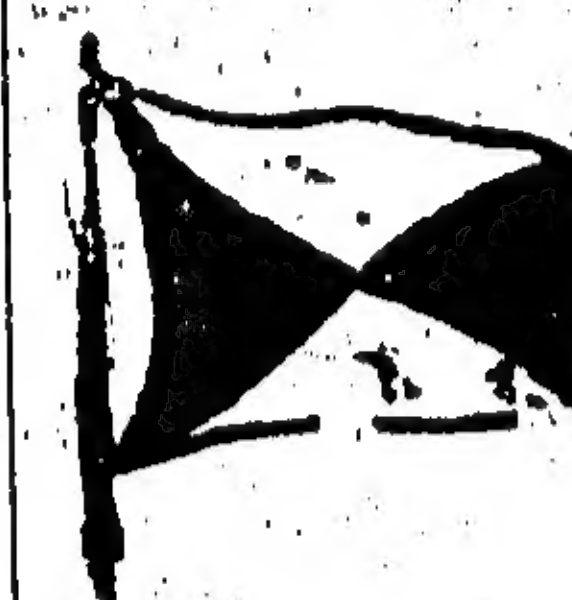
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. Silvia.....19th June	S.S. "Scandia".....23rd June
"Hellas".....20th June	
Spezia.....1st July	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
Silvia.....12th July	S.S. Sithonia.....26th June
Ambrosia.....23rd July	
Alejo.....9th Aug.	For Havre & Hamburg:
Senegambia.....25th Aug.	"Slavonia".....8th July
Suevia.....6th Sept.	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1911. [956]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 20th June, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	1000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	FRIDAY, 30th June, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th June 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
HAIPHONG.....	"Hanoi".....	Bouhier	1,200	14th June, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG.....	"Hongkong".....	Cornelissen	1,200	16th June, 10 a.m.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118, Hongkong, 12th June, 1911. [1093]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KA SHA
Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Chiyo Maru.....	21,000	W. W. Greene	Friday, June 30, Noon.
Ameyo Maru.....	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, July 21, Noon.
Tenyo Maru.....	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, July 28, Noon.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screw. All Steamers are also fitted with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Triple Screw Steamer CHIYO MARU will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KAILASH, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 30th June, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NORTHERN RAILWAY of Mexico at MEXICO CITY.) Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Ports, and Chilean Ports.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru.....	11,000	H. Hinkuma	Saturday, June 17, Noon.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,200	H. Nish	Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon.
Buyo Maru.....	10,500	K. Iseki	Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon.

The Steamers "HONGKONG" and "KIYO" will be despatched to MEXICO, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 17th June, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to K. MATSUDA, Local Manager, KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

HEALTH NOTES.

The Importance of a Hobby.

To the majority of men some other interest in life than their work is indispensable. It is only a few of us who can attain to old age and keep in harness to the end; and they are men whose work, like that of Professor Metchnikoff, embraces very broad fields of medical science.

To most there comes a time when they feel past work, or from whom a large part of their work is taken away when they reach some stated age, as happens in the case of the Army man or the hospital physician. If during the active period of their existence their mind has never turned away from work, they have laid up for themselves a miserable time for the closing period of their lives.

Massage a Remedial Agent.

The remedial value of massage for the cure of backache should not be overlooked, says the author of "How to Strengthen the Back."

Massage properly applied disperses congestion, relaxes the contraction of the deeper inner muscles and ligaments, relieves nervous tension and pressure, the result of the process being that the muscles of the spine are considerably strengthened. If the services of a skilled masseur can be obtained, then secure such service. If not, set to work and rub away the pain yourself; the application of massage alone is useful exercise.

In making the massage movements, commence from below the seat of the pain, and make the movements in an upward direction. Make the passes in a downward direction, also, in which case let the upward strokes be firm and heavy, and the downward strokes very light.

Weak Digestion.

Weak digestive powers are often due to muscular weakness as well as poor digestive fluids. When such is the case, close attention should be paid to development of the muscular system by regular out-of-door exercise. Working in flower gardens will be especially suitable to women.

If, on the other hand, it is due largely to a degeneration of the gastric juices, much attention should be paid to dietary regimen (says the "Family Doctor"). Regularity in eating is of first importance. If the stomach seems to be overloaded, and there is a heavy feeling in the gastric region, it may be necessary to take a very small amount of food, and take it four or five times a day, in which case the food must be light and bland. If milk seems to agree, it will often be beneficial to take a milk diet, or bread soaked with milk, for a week or two, and gradually come back to other articles of food. Custard may serve to good advantage. Regular out-door exercise must be insisted upon while dieting.

To Malaria Sufferers.

A common carelessness, and one which invites malaria, is to allow flowers to stand in vases until the stems and foliage emit an unpleasant odour. The water should be changed every day, and it is a good plan to strip off the foliage below the point of immersion.

BRUSHING THE HAIR.

Brushing is good for the hair, as will be readily understood when one knows that the hair depends for its nourishment upon the natural oils of the scalp. If these are not stimulated to work freely the hair is starved. Brushing stimulates, and that is why it is necessary.

On the other hand brushing should not be too vigorous. The skin of the scalp is very thin. A stiff stroke bruises it, injuring the roots so that the hair falls out.

The proper brushing is a firm, gentle stroke done with a brush the bristles of which are stiff enough to cause a little friction, but not hard enough to bruise or irritate.

Mr. Arthur Farwell, Musician, is a little better, and speaks more directly of the sort of human life from which it proceeds than perhaps any other art.

